

other body fluids. Glucose measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of carbohydrate metabolism disorders including diabetes mellitus, neonatal hypoglycemia, and idiopathic hypoglycemia, and of pancreatic islet cell carcinoma.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 862.1360 Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes test system.

(a) *Identification.* A gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) in plasma and serum. Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases such as alcoholic cirrhosis and primary and secondary liver tumors.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.1365 Glutathione test system.

(a) *Identification.* A glutathione test system is a device intended to measure glutathione (the tripeptide of glycine, cysteine, and glutamic acid) in erythrocytes (red blood cells). Glutathione measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain drug-induced hemolytic (erythrocyte destroying) anemias due to an inherited enzyme deficiency.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1370 Human growth hormone test system.

(a) *Identification.* A human growth hormone test system is a device intended to measure the levels of human growth hormone in plasma. Human growth hormone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.1375 Histidine test system.

(a) *Identification.* A histidine test system is a device intended to measure free histidine (an amino acid) in plas-

ma and urine. Histidine measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of hereditary histidinemia characterized by excess histidine in the blood and urine often resulting in mental retardation and disordered speech development.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.1377 Urinary homocystine (non-quantitative) test system.

(a) *Identification.* A urinary homocystine (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to identify homocystine (an analogue of the amino acid cystine) in urine. The identification of urinary homocystine is used in the diagnosis and treatment of homocystinuria (homocystine in urine), a heritable metabolic disorder which may cause mental retardation.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 862.1380 Hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase test system.

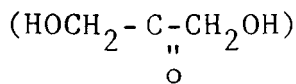
(a) *Identification.* A hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme alpha-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase (HBD) in plasma or serum. HBD measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of myocardial infarction, renal damage (such as rejection of transplants), certain hematological diseases (such as acute leukemias and megaloblastic anemias) and, to a lesser degree, liver disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1385 17-Hydroxycorticosteroids (17-ketogenic steroids) test system.

(a) *Identification.* A 17-hydroxycorticosteroids (17-ketogenic steroids) test system is a device intended to measure corticosteroids that possess a dihydroxyacetone



moiety on the steroid nucleus in urine. Corticosteroids with this chemical configuration include cortisol, cortisone